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World Conferences for Promoting Inter-Racial Concord.

PRESIDENT: THE RIGHT HON. LORD WEARDALE.
HON. TREASURER: SIR RICHARD MARTIN, BART.
HON. SECRETARY: G. SPILLER, 63 South Hill Park, London, N.W.

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ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING INTER-RACIAL FRIENDLINESS

ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING INTER-RACIAL FRIENDLINESS.

[First List, November 15, 1913.]

THE object of this pamphlet is twofold: (*a*) to supply information as to existing agencies, and (*b*) to encourage co-operation between these agencies. Having regard to the invaluable advantages of co-operation in all spheres, it is hoped that some scheme will soon be devised whereby the cause of inter-racial amity may best profit. The simplest plan would be the exchange of annual reports. This would apply to all the organizations concerned; but those more nearly related might, however, wish to be continuously informed as to their mutual activities, whilst where the sphere of work of organizations is closely allied, federation and active co-operation might well be preferred. Perhaps later, when means allow and circumstances are propitious, not only a year-book but a magazine might be published, in order to link up the whole inter-racial movement.

It is no small matter to determine what organizations ought to be considered as properly falling within the scope of the present pamphlet; but, since this is not a theoretical disquisition, readers will be prepared to find that a liberal interpretation has been adopted. In regard to the classification, we have followed as far as possible the natural order, beginning with those organizations which have the widest and most definite inter-racial object, and admit of the most unrestricted membership.

1. World Conferences for Promoting Concord between all Divisions of Mankind.

A pithier and perhaps more expressive title of this organization is "World Conferences for Promoting Inter-Racial Concord." Its leading object is "to promote cordial relations between all divisions of mankind, without regard to race, colour, or creed, and, in particular, to encourage a good understanding between East and West." This organization was established by the First Universal Races Congress (held at the University of London in 1911), whose object was "to encourage between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called coloured peoples, a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation." Among the patrons of the Congress, who belonged to no less than fifty countries, were thirty-five Presidents of Parliaments, the majority of the Members of the Permanent Court of

Arbitration and of the Delegates to the Second Hague Conference, twelve British Governors and eight British Premiers, over forty Colonial Bishops, some hundred-and-thirty Professors of International Law, the leading Anthropologists and Sociologists, the Officers and the majority of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and many other distinguished personages. In the United Kingdom, where the Congress was held, the support was no less cordial, for the list of Vice-Presidents included the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, the Leaders of both the Conservative and Labour Parties, representatives of every religious denomination, and fifteen out of eighteen Vice-Chancellors of Universities. In addition, practically every important scientific association in London entitled to speak with authority on the subject of race-contact was represented on the Executive. This list of supporters demonstrates that the most responsible statesmen and the most competent thinkers are as a body in favour of cordial relations between the various races of the world, and that it is not the best-informed of mankind or of the Press which view such friendly relations with disfavour or alarm. Altogether the Congress counted 1,200 attending and 1,000 non-attending members. It published the papers prepared for the Congress in volume form in English (*Inter-Racial Problems*) and French (*Mémoires sur le Contact des Races*).

The Executive Council of the World Conferences is continuing the general work of the Congress and the preparation of the second of the Conferences which is to be held in 1915, probably in Paris. It has very successfully appealed to Ministers of Education to further the right kind of teaching in schools; it has made a similar appeal to Ministers of Colonies; it is endeavouring to build up organizations in most countries of the world; and has generally sought to promote the object for which it exists.

President: The Right Hon. LORD WEARDALE.
Hon. Secretary: G. SPILLER, 63 South Hill Park, London, N.W.

2. Universal Brotherhood League.

This organization is by some years senior to the organization above dealt with. Its religious basis makes it, however, less comprehensive so far as membership is concerned, while its scope, including as it does relations other than those between groups, goes beyond that primarily contemplated in this pamphlet. The following is an official statement:—

"The New League is a World-wide Union of men and women organized on a basis irrespective of creed, sect, party, colour, country, or condition. It appeals especially to men and women of goodwill who believe in the solidarity of mankind, and desire to promote freedom, justice, and peace. It has no test of membership other than the possession of a genuine desire to be sympathetic and kind towards all men.

Its work is, first, to spread the truth as to the goodness of God, the divine origin and purpose of life, the essential equality of the human race, and the growing unity of mankind, which is the goal of the ages.

Secondly, to cultivate the spirit of sympathy and mutual goodwill in all relations of life, especially those between rich and poor, and those between employers and employed, whose interests are really identical.

Thirdly, to oppose continuously whatever destroys or in any way militates against the principle and practice of brotherly kindness.

Fourthly, to protest vigorously against race and colour prejudice, sectarian pride, self-conceit, and all forms of separatism and selfishness.

Fifthly, to protect independent tribes, native races, and small nationalities against the injustice and oppression to which they are subjected or exposed, and to work for the happiness and elevation of humanity.

Sixthly, to attack the causes of war, and promote reciprocal respect, cordial relations, and hearty co-operation between the nations.

Seventhly, to advocate international conciliation and obligatory arbitration, to bring about a large general reduction of armaments, and to promote the growth of friendship, harmony, and peace."

PRESIDENT: Principal J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, M.A., D.D., D.Litt.
HON. SECRETARY: Dr. CHAS. GARNETT, M.A., Eastdene, Bow Lane, North Finchley, London.

3. World Friendship Society.

The following is taken from the Society's Memorandum of Association :—

"The objects of the Society are to continue and enlarge the work for international friendship begun in the City of London in the year 1911, being the year of the Coronation of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary.

To offer facilities for linking up the various international societies, and to make their work known to a wider public.

To spread knowledge in popular form on subjects connected with international friendship, and by all possible means to assist the work of progress towards international peace.

To publish from time to time, by reports or otherwise, information which otherwise would probably be lost sight of, on subjects of international interest.

The members of the Society shall be such persons, men or women, who shall declare their desire to encourage and assist beneficial co-operation in the arts of peace, and to foster goodwill among the peoples of all nations."

We read further, in the First Report by the President, the Rt. Hon. Sir Vezey Strong, read at the World Friendship Meeting held in Browning Hall, London, on July 4, 1913 :—

"The immediate object of this Society is to gather up and distribute, through its members, in all countries, in their own language, and in concise, popular, and more lasting form, information about all matters of international interest. Experience has shown that such information about matters of the highest importance is frequently lost sight of or forgotten for lack of the distributing and utilizing agencies which it is the purpose of the Society to supply."

In a *Declaration on World Friendship*, addressed to "The Polish Esperantist," the following passages occur bearing on the religious policy of the Society :—

"The founders of the World Friendship Society believe in the brotherhood of man because they believe in the Fatherhood of God. To them the ideal of world friendship is expressed to its fullest extent in the sayings of Jesus."

"Those of our world-friends who have no religious faith will, we are sure, help us by their friendly thoughts and practical co-operation."

PRESIDENT: The Rt. Hon. Sir VEZEY STRONG, P.C., K.C.V.O.
OFFICE: Browning Hall, Walworth, London, S.E.

4. The Bahai Movement.

This Movement has so intimately connected itself with the idea and ideal of equal respect for all races without exception that we have asked a prominent Bahaist for a statement which we might publish. We give it herewith :—

"The general object of the Bahai Movement is to make known the great

message and the teachings of Baha U'llah, and of his son Abdul Baha, and as far as possible to put these teachings into practice.

The fundamental basis of the teaching of Baha U'llah is the unity of the whole human race, and the essential oneness of the diverse forms of religion. In his own words : 'The religion of God.....was revealed from the heaven of the will of the King of Eternity, only for the furtherance of unity and harmony among the people.' Again, in the words of Abdul Baha : 'This is a new cycle of human power.....It is the hour of unity of the sons of men, and of the drawing together of all races and classes. The gift of God to this enlightened age is the knowledge of the oneness of mankind, and the fundamental oneness of religion. War shall cease between nations, and by the will of God the most great peace shall come, the world will appear as a new world, and all men will live as brothers.'

The following are some of the great principles of the Bahai teaching, which Bahais must realize and endeavour to establish :—

1. The search for truth. Truth is one in all religions, and by means of it the unity of the world can be realized.
2. The unity of the race.
3. Religion must be the cause of love and affection, not of hatred and divisions.
4. The unity of religion and science, which must be regarded as the two wings for the uplifting of man. Science and reason are in conformity with true universal religion.
5. Prejudices, whether religious, racial, political, or patriotic, must be for ever banished. These prejudices are the cause of all disputes and differences.
6. Equal opportunities to obtain the means of existence. Every human being has the right to live, the right to rest, and to a certain amount of well-being. One man should not live in luxury while another is starving. We must strive with all our strength to bring about happier conditions.
7. The principle of arbitration and the establishment of the parliament of man. Baha U'llah proclaimed the coming of the most great peace.
8. Universal education.
9. The equality of man and woman.

Baha U'llah also advised the formation or selection of a universal language, as a means of international communication, which must be taught to all children, and Abdul Baha has recommended the study of Esperanto to all Bahais."

5. The Theosophical Society.

This short statement is based on a longer statement kindly supplied to us by the headquarters in London.

The three Objects of the Theosophical Society are :—

1. To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour.
2. To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science.
3. To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

The first Object has been carried out by the Society, not only by accepting in its membership men and women of all races on equal terms, but also in certain definite ways. For example :—

"Madame Blavatsky, by her championship of the great literary and religious treasures of the Hindus and Buddhists, aroused a wide and sympathetic study of them, which has resulted in an attitude of at least mental tolerance towards the aims and aspirations expressed in them among many thousands, not all members of the Theosophical Society."

Colonel Olcott, President Founder of the Theosophical Society, promoted effectively the interests and liberties of Buddhists in Ceylon, especially on the educational side, and in relation to bringing the

Northern and Southern Buddhist Churches together. He also championed the cause of the Pariah (or Panchama) in Southern India.

Lastly, Mrs. Besant, the present President of the Society, has been for many years active in promoting goodwill among all Indians and between England and India, and has generally, as at the First Universal Races Congress, pleaded for the ideal of inter-racial amity.

PRESIDENT: MRS. ANNIE BESANT.
SECRETARIAT: 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

6. Nationalities and Subject Races Committee.

The following statement is from a leaflet courteously supplied by the Hon. Secretary :—

"The Nationalities and Subject Races Committee was established under the name of the Subject Races International Committee by a Conference held at The Hague in August, 1907. Its aim is to rouse and organize the public opinion of all countries in favour of nations and races oppressed or in danger of oppression, and to insist, in the words of the resolution passed at the great London Conference of 1910 :—

> 'That the preservation and revival of national liberties and characteristics make for the enrichment of civilization ; that the claim of any subject people of distinct nationality to the management of its own affairs should be recognized by the dominant power, and an international tribunal should be established to take cognisance of violation of all treaties, conventions, and agreements between great Powers and Small or Subject Nationalities.'

The Committee aims at uniting all efforts to oppose the subversion of national independence ; to encourage every nation under the domination of an alien Power to maintain its claim to the management of its own affairs ; to protect the weaker races against the exploitation of the stronger ; and to insist that justice and humanity should govern the relations of all peoples.

There exist various societies, some having this work among their objects, others attempting to accomplish it in particular cases. It is the purpose of the Committee to bring the influence of all these organizations to the help of each, not usurping the special functions of any, but uniting all in the furtherance of the general aim."

CHAIRMAN: Professor LEONARD T. HOBHOUSE.
HON. SECRETARY: Mrs. N. DRYHURST, 40 Outer Temple, Strand, London, W.C.

7. Ligue pour la Défense du Droit des Peuples.

We give herewith the leading Articles of Association of this League :—

"Art. 2.—Le siège de l'Association est fixé à l'adresse désignée par le Comité directeur.

Art. 3.—Cette Association a pour but d'organiser l'opinion internationale par l'étude et l'exposé objectifs des griefs et revendications des peuples lésés dans leurs droits.

La sphère d'action de la Ligue ne comporte aucune limite géographique ni ethnique, sous réserve de l'examen qui sera fait par le Comité des différents cas qui lui seront signalés.

Art. 4.—Les moyens d'action de la Ligue sont notamment :—

1. La publication d'un organe d'information mensuel ;
2. D'autres publications, périodiques ou non, relatives à l'objet de la Ligue ;
3. La création d'un Bureau d'informations et de renseignements à la disposition des membres de la Ligue ;

4. Des réunions, des conférences et des congrès internationaux ;
5. La fondation d'Associations similaires dans les différents pays ;
6. L'établissement de relations suivies avec les particuliers ou les Associations ayant les mêmes principes et les mêmes sentiments sur les Droits des Peuples."

The League publishes a monthly magazine entitled *Cahiers Mensuels*

PRÉSIDENT : M. ERNEST DENIS, professeur à la Sorbonne.
SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL : M. JULES RAIR, 21 rue Visconti, Paris (VIe).

8. The International Federation of Students.

The Societies federated are known as Corda Fratres in Europe, the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs in the United States, the League of South American Students, East and West Clubs, etc. We extract the following from the October number of the *Cosmopolitan Student*. This is contained in an article giving an account of the recently-held Eighth International Congress of Students :—

"Most important among the results of the Congress is the adoption of a new constitution which is in the future to govern the international relations of the associations adhering to the Corda Fratres. According to this document, the object of the Corda Fratres Movement is 'to unite students' movements and organizations throughout the world, to study student problems of every nature, and to promote among students closer international relations, mutual understanding, and friendship.' Every student organization that ratifies the constitution has the right to become a member of the Federation.

Other features of these 'articles of confederation,' or constitution, are :—

First, the neutrality of the Federation in matters affecting religious, political, or economic principles ;

Second, the complete autonomy of the component groups ;

Third, the composition of an international central committee of direction ;

Fourth, the provision for regular biennial congresses ; and

Fifth, the stress laid upon the extension of hospitality, upon correspondence between members of different countries, and upon the encouragement of mutual understanding as a means of promoting amicable international relations.

The Congress provided for the establishment of an International Bureau of Students, to be located for the present at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston ; which shall act as the point of contact between the student organizations of the world, which shall be a clearing-house of information regarding student problems, and which shall be instrumental in promoting international congresses of scholars and students, in organizing international visits between students and professors of different countries, and in acting as the Press agent for distinguished scholars who visit other countries on lecture tours.

Tentative provision was also made for the establishment of an international students' magazine, which is to appear quarterly, and is to act as a sort of a 'Review of Reviews' of student thought and problems and activities the world over."

The significance of this Movement cannot be overrated.

PRESIDENT : Dr. JOHN MEZ (of Germany).
SECRETARY : MIGUEL MUNOZ (of Porto Rico), 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, U.S.A.

9. The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

The following is taken from a leaflet published by the Society :—

"1. The Committee considers its first duty to be that of watching over native conditions in those Colonies for which Great Britain has direct responsibility. British protests against the ill-treatment of native races in territory under the

control of Foreign Powers come with added force when it is possible to point to a higher plane of treatment in our own colonies.

2. The second claim upon the Society is made by those territories for which Great Britain has definite treaty obligations, such as, *e.g.*, the Belgian Congo, the Portuguese Colonies, and the New Hebrides.

3. The third sphere of the Society's activity is in those territories where British subjects and British capital are employed. The most recent example of the Society's work in such a field is that of the Putumayo region of Peru.

4. Finally, in those territories under the administration of other Powers where none of the foregoing conditions prevail, the Society endeavours to encourage the formation of sister societies in order to safeguard the interests of native races.

This fourfold programme embraces in one way or another native races throughout the world, but the action which the Society is able to take varies considerably according to circumstances."

The Society enjoys universal respect among reformers, and is responsible for the removal of many abuses. It publishes an illustrated quarterly called *The Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend.*

PRESIDENT: Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., G.C.M.G.
SECRETARY: TRAVERS BUXTON, M.A., 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

10. The League of Honour (England).

The Objects of the League are :—

"1. To educate the British people, especially Parliamentary voters, on questions affecting the honour of the country.

2. To combine in united action the sentiment thus aroused, so as to make it effective in influencing the Government of the country.

N.B.—The League consists of (1) Associates who promise to read two books recommended by the Council of the League; (2) of Members who promise to be guided in their voting for Members of Parliament by the principles of the League, so long as they continue to be members, these principles to take precedence of party considerations; (3) Subscribers of not less than 5s. who take no pledge."

The Hon. Secretary and Founder, Venerable Archdeacon B. Potter, sums up these Objects as follows :—

"They are briefly (1) to instruct the English people on questions where the honour of the country is concerned, more especially at the present time, with reference to the treatment of weaker races by stronger, nominally Christian ones; (2) to endeavour to get voters to make these questions to some extent a test when voting for Members of Parliament, so as to defeat the tendency to leave politics to a purely selfish and materialistic level."

To indicate the methods employed by the League, we give the following "Questions for Parliamentary Candidates" :—

"1. Will you do all in your power to put down any form of open or veiled slavery, even though voluntarily entered on, in any part of the British Dominions?

2. Will you vote in Parliament for action to be taken by our Government to influence foreign countries to keep their treaties with England when the violation of them involves slavery or forced labour?

3. Will you support every possible kind of diplomatic pressure being put upon foreign Governments, even where no treaty rights exist, to procure the abolition of every kind of slavery?"

It would be very desirable that such National Leagues of Honour be formed universally.

PRESIDENT: Lt.-General SIR H. L. GEARY, K.C.B.
HON. SECRETARY: Venerable Archdeacon B. POTTER, Rake Manor, Milford, Surrey, England.

11. The World's Student Christian Federation.

The first two Objects of this Federation are :—

1. "To unite students' Christian movements or organizations throughout the world, and promote mutual relations among them.

2. To collect information regarding the religious condition of the students of all lands."

The third Object deals mainly with the missionary aspect of the work of the Federation.

CHAIRMAN: KARL FRIES (Sweden).
GEN. SECRETARY: J. R. MOTT, 124 East 28th Street, New York, U.S.A.

12. Fédération Internationale pour la Protection des Races Indigènes contre l'Alcoolisme.

With branches in seven European countries.

VICE-PRESIDENT: M. C. Th. VAN DEVENTER, The Hague, Holland.

13. The United Committee for the Prevention of the Demoralization of the Native Races by the Liquor Traffic.

We cull the following statement from an official publication :—

"The Committee consists of delegates from eleven missionary and twelve temperance societies. It is strictly non-sectarian and non-party, and in carrying out its policy of protecting native races from the liquor traffic the utmost harmony has prevailed throughout its history, and a large amount of good work has been done, particularly in Africa—Central, West and South—as also in Ceylon and the islands of the Pacific."

The last Annual Report bears witness to manifold activities.

PRESIDENT: His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.
SECRETARY: J. NEWTON, 177-8 Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

14. Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

The Hon. Secretary has kindly furnished us with the following statement :—

"This Society was established in 1874, with the Earl of Shaftesbury as its first President, mainly with the object of putting an end to the opium trade between British India and China, which its members regarded as a blot on the reputation of the British name and a great injury to China. By its publication of a magazine, *The Friend of China*—at first monthly, but for many years past quarterly,—by the issue of literature on the subject, by public meetings in London and the provinces, by memorials and deputations to the Government, and especially by arranging for debates in Parliament, the Society has sought to awaken public opinion to the injustice of the opium traffic, and to induce the British Government to bring it to an end.

Another branch of the Society's work consists in the protest it has maintained against the sale of opium for other than medicinal use in the British Crown Colonies. Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States still raise a large portion of their revenue from this traffic.

Finally, the Society has co-operated with organizations and individuals in France and Holland to bring to an end the abuse of opium in their far Eastern possessions. It has also warmly supported the initiative of the United States in internationalizing the effort to put down the opium trade by means of a Commission held at Shanghai in 1909, in which thirteen Powers participated

and a Conference at The Hague in 1911–12 with twelve Powers participating. The latter adopted a Convention for the regulation of the trade in opium and kindred drugs, which, at the second Conference in 1913, was signed by nearly all the remaining Powers. Switzerland and most of the Balkan States have not yet come in; but when the Convention has been duly signed and ratified there will still remain much to be done before its provisions are fully brought into effect so that the ideal which it sets up—that of the restriction of these drugs to medical use alone—may be fully realized. In order to help forward this result an International Committee, on which the Society is represented, has lately been formed, having its centre at The Hague.

Besides the countries above-named, Siam, Persia, and Formosa are cursed by the opium habit. Opium is largely produced in Turkey and Persia, as well as in India and China."

PRESIDENT: Sir MATTHEW DODSWORTH, Bart.
HON. SECRETARY: J. G. ALEXANDER, LL.B., 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

15. The Positivist Movement.

We draw attention to this Movement because it has consistently identified itself with a strenuous forward policy in regard to all humane efforts of an international or inter-racial character. Societies are established in various countries, and there exists a Société Positiviste Internationale with headquarters in Paris, as well as a *Revue Positiviste Internationale*. In England the *Positivist Review* (monthly) ably represents the Movement.

PRESIDENT: M. CORRA (Paris).
Information from: PAUL DESCOURS, 65 Deauville Road, Clapham Park, London, S.W.

16. International Union of Ethical Societies.

This Union is responsible for initiating both the International Moral Education Congresses and the World Conferences for Promoting Inter-Racial Concord. Its General Aim is "to assert the supreme importance of the ethical factor in all the relations of life—personal, social, national, and international—apart from all theological and metaphysical considerations."

PRESIDENT: Professor FELIX ADLER (New York).
GEN. SECRETARY: G. SPILLER, 63 South Hill Park, London, N.W.

17. Esperanto Movement.

Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of the international auxiliary language Esperanto, is an enthusiastic believer in friendly international and inter-racial relations, as his contribution to the First Universal Races Congress shows. Likewise the whole Movement which he heads conceives its propaganda as primarily destined to knit the whole of humanity harmoniously together.

18. The Humanitarian League.

Among the several Objects of the League are: "A more considerate treatment of subject races in our Colonies," and the "recognition of the urgent need of humane education, to impress on the young the duty of thoughtfulness and fellow-feeling for all sentient beings."

HON. SECRETARY: HENRY S. SALT, 53 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

19. International Moral Education Congresses.

The following is the Object of these Congresses:—

"To enlist the active co-operation of all, irrespective of race, nation, and creed, in promoting the work of Moral Education."

And their basis is thus expressed:—

"The Congress does not advocate the views of any society or party, but affords to all who are interested in Moral Education, whatever their religious or ethical conviction, nationality, and point of view, an equal opportunity of expressing their opinions and comparing them with those of others."

Two of these Congresses have been held, the first in London in 1908, the second at The Hague in 1912.

CHAIRMAN: Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart.
HON SECRETARY: A. FARQUHARSON, M.A., 6 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

20. The Burma Society (London).

The Objects of this Society are:—

"(*a*) To form all Burmans in England and all interested in Burma into one united body.
(*b*) To provide a common meeting place in London for members of the Society.
(*c*) To assist all Burmans who may be in England or about to come to England.
(*d*) To further the interests of Burma generally."

PRESIDENT: F. W. R. FRYER.
HON. SECRETARY: H. KEENE, 9 Holmbush Road, Putney, London, S.W.

21. The China Society (London).

"The Object of the Society is the encouragement of the study of the Chinese language, literature, history, and folk-lore, of Chinese art, science, and industries, of the social life and economic conditions of the Chinese people, past and present, and of all sociological Chinese matters."

SECRETARY: LIONEL GILES, 13 Whitehall Gardens, Acton Hill, London, W.

22. The Royal Colonial Institute (London).

The following are the Objects of the Institute:—

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading-room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences among persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, or any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character."

PRESIDENT: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
SECRETARY: J. R. BOOSE, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

23. The East India Association (London).

An authoritative document states:—

"The East India Association is essentially non-official in character, avoiding any connection with English party politics, and welcoming as members all those

who are interested in the welfare and progress of India, whatever their political opinions. Its policy with reference to Indian questions is progressive, maintaining at the same time a due regard for the conservative traditions of the Indian Empire. It desires to encourage all wise and well-considered projects of social and administrative reform, but at the same time to protect the people of India from rash and hasty experiments opposed to the customs of the country. It endeavours to regard all questions of administrative and social progress from the point of view of the interests of the inhabitants of India, whose wishes, sentiments, and prejudices should be respected, and whose legitimate aspirations to share in the government of the country should be recognized and sympathetically met."

PRESIDENT: The Rt. Hon. the LORD REAY, K.T., P.C.
HON. SECRETARY: JOHN POLLEN, C.I.D., LL.D., 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

24. The India Society (London).

The following is the Object of the Society :—

"The object of the Society shall be to promote the study and appreciation of Indian art, music, and literature, ancient and modern, by means of publications, by lectures and conferences, by exhibitions, by correspondence with kindred societies and with museums of Indian art, by the obtaining of the artistic or literary records relating to any branch of Indian culture, or by such other means not being contrary to the rules as the Society or its Executive Committee shall from time to time determine."

PRESIDENT: Professor T. W. RHYS DAVIDS, LL.D.
HON. SECRETARY: A. H. FOXE-STRANGWAYS, 3 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.

25. National Indian Association (London).

The full name of the Association is The National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress and Education in India. The Objects of the Association are :—

"To extend in England knowledge of India and interest in the people of that country.
To co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India.
To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India.
In all proceedings of the Association the principle of non-interference in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained."

The Association holds conversaziones; it undertakes the superintendence of Indian students in England; and it publishes *The Indian Magazine and Review* (monthly).

PATRONESS: HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
HON. SECRETARY: Miss E. J. BECK, 21 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.

26. The London All-India Moslem League.

The Objects of this Association are :—

"To promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India.
To work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country, so far as possible in harmony and concert with other communities.
To safeguard and prosecute, by all constitutional and loyal methods, the special interests of the Mussulmans of India.
To bring the Moslems into touch with the leaders of thought in England."

PRESIDENT: The Rt. Hon. SYED AMEER ALI, P.C., C.I.E., LL.D.
HON. SECRETARY: G. M. EBRAHIM, 41 Sloane Street, London, S.W.

27. The Japan Society (London).

"The Object of the Society is the encouragement of the study of the Japanese language, literature, history, and folk-lore, of Japanese art, science, and industries, of the social life and economic condition of the Japanese people, past and present, and of all Japanese matters."

PRESIDENT: His Exc. KATSUNOAUKE INOUYE, Japanese Ambassador to England.
OFFICES: 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

28. The Persia Society (London).

The Objects of this Society are :—

"To promote the sympathy existing between the British and Persian nations, and to make them better known to each other by means of personal intercourse and publications.
To encourage the study of Persian literature in this country.
To study all questions of common interest to Great Britain and Persia, commercial, artistic, industrial, scientific, economic, and educational, and to collect information thereon which shall be at the disposal of all who seek it.
To exhibit specimens of Persian art and handicrafts, and to assist as far as possible such displays.
To invite competent persons to read papers and to deliver lectures concerning any matters relating to Persia in such manner and at such places as may seem expedient to the committee, and to arrange for the publication thereof."

ADDRESS: 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.

In the proposed Second List we hope to give a concise statement relating to the African Society, Asiatic Society, Islamic Society, Balkan Committee, Armenian Committee, and a number of similar organizations in England and other countries.

29. The Oriental Circle.

The following authoritative statement relating to this Circle has reached us :—

"The Object of the Oriental Circle (which is one of the Circles of the London Lyceum Club) is to acquire and diffuse, by means of lectures, conversaziones, and social reunions, a better knowledge of Oriental people, their institutions, character, and history.
"It seeks to promote a spirit of friendliness and goodwill between the East and West, and to become a bond of sympathy between the nations, helping each people to feel and appreciate all that is best in the others, and seeking to point out the way of peace and goodwill throughout the world."

This Circle is doing excellent work in promoting a friendly understanding of various peoples, regardless of race, colour, or creed.

ADDRESS: ORIENTAL CIRCLE, Lyceum Club, 128 Piccadilly, London, W.

30. Polyglot Club.

The Objects of this Club are :—

"To bring together for social and literary purposes ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities interested in languages, travel, and foreign countries, and to promote a good understanding between them."

PRESIDENT: Major-Gen. Sir ALFRED TURNER, K.C.B.
HON. GEN. SECRETARY: GEORGE YOUNG, 5 & 6 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.

31. Association Concordia of Japan.

The Prospectus of this recently-formed Association contains the following statement :—

"The purpose of the Association is to promote the progress of civilization by international co-operation, with special reference to the solution of the various intellectual and spiritual problems with which civilization is confronted. Those who are in sympathy with this programme, be they educators, statesmen, or men of affairs, are invited to join with us, each bringing to the solution of our common problems such contributions as his special experience and viewpoint may enable him to contribute."

Branches are in process of formation in the United States, France, Great Britain, and other countries.

HON. ORGANIZER : J. NARUSE, President of the Japan Women's University, Tokyo, Japan.

32. The International Institute of China.

An official leaflet gives the following as the Aims of the Institute :—

"The objects may be summed up in two words—HARMONY, TRUTH. To specify : (1) Harmony, friendliness, and peace between China and other countries, and between the adherents of different religions ; (2) help to China in all her efforts at reform ; (3) the advancement of all legitimate foreign interests, commercial, educational, and religious, insofar as they include benefit to China ; (4) inculcation of truth, righteousness, knowledge, and enlightenment ; and (5) co-operation with China's own leaders, and utilization of greatest influence for the greatest good."

The following are special features :—

"(1) International, including both Chinese and foreigners, and persons of other nationalities, as well as Americans—all combined in one organization ; (2) altruistic, seeking especially the welfare of China ; (3) broadly humanitarian, without discrimination as to religion, race, or country, but including all for the common good ; (4) seeking to win men and women of greatest influence ; and (5) an organization with Government recognition and official patronage."

DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF : Dr. GILBERT REID, Shanghai, China.

33. Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples (Lake Mohonk).

These Conferences, which have now been held annually for thirty years, thanks to the spirited and generous enterprise of the late Mr. Albert K. Smiley, have provided a platform for those interested in the well-being of Amerindians. Of recent years the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska have also formed subjects of debate. Mr. Smiley was further responsible for all but the Nineteenth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration held last May.

ADDRESS : Secretary, Lake Mohonk Conferences, Mohonk Lake, N.Y., U.S.A.

34. The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (New York).

The Association makes the following statement :—

"The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People seeks to uplift the coloured men and women of this country by securing for them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts, and equality of opportunity everywhere. It favours, and aims to aid, every kind of education among them, save that which teaches special privilege or prerogative, class, or caste. It recognizes the national character of the negro problem, and no sectionalism."

The Association publishes an admirably-edited and well-illustrated monthly magazine, *The Crisis*, the circulation of which now exceeds 20,000. The Association is active in many directions.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT : MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston, U.S.A.
OFFICES : 26 Vesey Street, New York City, U.S.A.

35. The Inter-Parliamentary Union.

This Union is becoming growingly important in international affairs, and, while independent of the control of States, it receives subsidies from various Governments.

The first article of its Constitution runs as follows :—

"L'Union interparlementaire a pour but de réunir, dans une action commune, les membres de tous les parlements constitués en groupes nationaux, à l'effet de faire reconnaître dans leurs Etats respectifs, soit par la voie de la législation, soit au moyen de traités internationaux, le principe de la solution des différends entre les nations par la voie de l'arbitrage et autres voies amiables ou judiciaires. Elle a aussi pour but d'étudier d'autres questions de droit international, et, en général, les problèmes relatifs au développement des relations pacifiques entre les peuples."

In an account of the Union its General Secretary says :—

"The great object before the Union is to prepare through Parliamentary action the passing into international law of the reforms it has at heart—above everything else, the substitution in international disputes of pacific methods for naked force."

"The Union is at present composed of twenty-two groups, and some 3,600 individual parliamentarians figure on its lists."

PRESIDENT : The Rt. Hon. LORD WEARDALE.
GEN. SECRETARY : Dr. CHR. L. LANGE, Avenue de Longchamps 251, Uccle-Bruxelles, Belgium.

36. International Peace Organizations.

Of these the following are probably the most important :—

The International Peace Bureau. (Director : Albert Gobat, Berne, Switzerland.)

The Noble Committee. (Address : Parliament of Norway.)

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (Secretary : James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.) Also supports organizations which have no distinctively peace object—*e.g.*, The Union of International Associations and also the World Conferences.

The World Peace Foundation. (Director : E. D. Mead, 29A Beacon Street, Boston, U.S.A.)

37. International Law.

Among the Societies interested in international law may be mentioned :—

Institut de Droit International. (Gen. Secretary : M. Albéric Rolin, 11 rue Savaen, Gand, Belgium.)

The International Law Association. (Hon. Secretary : Dr. Thomas Baty, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.)

American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. (Secretary : James Brown Scott, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

38. The Union of International Associations.

The following is an official statement :—

" L'Union des Associations a été constituée à Bruxelles en 1910, au cours d'un Congrès Mondial auquel adhérèrent 132 organismes internationaux.

L'objet essentiel de l'Union est d'amener les Associations Internationales à poursuivre l'organisation systématique de la vie internationale dans toutes ses parties.

L'Union convie les Associations à délibérer dans des assises communes où soient représentés les grands intérêts communs à toute l'Humanité, à formuler des vues d'ensemble, à concerter leur action pour agir avec plus de puissance et d'harmonie en évitant les doubles emplois et les efforts isolés, à unifier leurs méthodes.

Au lieu de créer une oeuvre sans relations avec ce qui a été réalisé jusqu'ici, l'Union se propose d'agir au sein des oeuvres existantes, d'utiliser ce qui existe et fonctionne déjà. Elle leur propose de constituer ensemble un Centre International : *centre intellectuel*, d'idées, de méthodes, d'échanges, de relations et de propagande ; *centre matériel*, de collections et de personnes vouées tant à l'étude qu'à l' administration des affaires ayant un caractère mondial et universel."

The Union has published an imposing *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale ;* it is issuing a monthly *La Vie Internationale ;* it has established a Museum relating to the progress thus far made in internationalism ; and it has organized two most successful World Conferences of International Associations.

Secretary : M. PAUL OTLET, 3bis rue de la Régence, Brussels, Belgium.

39. International Associations Generally.

International Associations generally may be considered to be free from racial prejudice and ready to mete out justice to members of all races. This would be about equally true of International Government Bureaus, Commissions, and Treaties.

☞ *The Council will be grateful for information relating to Societies not mentioned above. This would be embodied, it is hoped, in a supplementary List.* Especially do we ask for the co-operation of sympathizers outside England.

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